



## SITE OF THE NAVAL RESERVATION.

(The dotted lines show the property which the United States Government will try and get through a condemnation suit.)

THE talk on the waterfront yesterday was the Pearl Harbor naval reservation and the proceedings which are about to be taken to condemn the necessary lands. The news of the arrival here of instructions for the United States District Attorney to bring the matter into court, and that of the site selections, were published exclusively in yesterday's Advertiser.

Many and varied were the opinions offered by old-time waterfronters, as well as recent comers on the beach. Each one wanted to know if the other was interested in the desired land, and all wished that they were the pos-

sessors of a few choice lots near the proposed naval reservation.

"Now's the time to buy land in Pearl City," said one kamaaina.

"What for?" asked another, "speculation?"

"Speculation, nothing. It's a cinch, I tell you. Just wait 'till they get to mounting the big guns down there on Ford's Island and piling up shells big enough to take a ride in. You won't have to wait that long, either. When you see the palatial residence of the commandant going up and the great machine shop getting down to work and the foundry sending up smoke to beat the band, that's when land in Pearl City will come in handy against a rainy day. The population of Pearl

City will be doubled twice over. The fellow who has land there will then be putting up rows of cottages with electric lights, plumbing and all other modern improvements. Why, I can see them now, nice little homes with banana trees and young cocoanuts in the 20x12 front yards.

And the machinists and carpenters and ironworkers and other hard working chaps, hundreds and hundreds of them, who will find employment at Uncle Sam's stronghold in Pearl Harbor will have money to spend, ten million dollars in ten years, they say, and there will be built stores and barber shops and—and—and saloons and a theater, maybe; just think of a theater at Pearl City. I tell you this Pearl Harbor business is a big

thing for Honolulu, too."

It was rumored in town yesterday that perhaps the condemnation proceedings for the land at Pearl Harbor would not be necessary, as the land owners might possibly come to favorable terms with the Government without the matter going to court.

The shaded portion of the above map indicates the land desired by the United States for its naval reservation. The lower tract, comprising about 500 acres, belong, chiefly, to the Bishop estate. The upper tract is the property of the H. estate. Kuahua Island lies to the right, between the two above tracts of land. In the lower left hand corner of the map the approach to the mouth of the channel is indicated.

## RULES OF CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF LOCAL INTEREST

The presence in Hawaii of Mr. Rodenberg, president of the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Serven, chief examiner of the commission, has caused no end of inquiries as to the rules and procedure governing the examinations which will be held on July 5th at the High School in this city. The Advertiser has already published the list of examinations that are to take place, and Mr. Serven requested before leaving yesterday for Hawaii and Maui that the public be acquainted with the rules affecting the classified civil service. The rules promulgated by the president, taken from the edition of March 29, 1906, are as follows:

### RULE I.

1. The United States Civil Service Commission shall have authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of, and for the execution of, the provisions of these rules and of the Civil Service Act.

2. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules or the regulations of the Commission, shall be construed as follows:

(a) The term "Civil Service Act" refers to "An Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1903.

(b) The term "classified service" refers to all that part of the executive civil service of the United States included within the provisions of the Civil Service Act and these rules.

(c) The term "grade," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in the classified service arranged upon the basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received.

(d) The term "class," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, in pursuance of the provisions of section 13 of the Revised Statutes and of section 8 of the Civil Service Act.

(e) The term "excepted position" refers to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

### RULE II.

1. Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of the Civil Service Act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office.

2. No person in the executive civil service shall be dismissed, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of

his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

4. No question in any examination or form of application shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning, nor shall any inquiry be made concerning, nor any other attempt be made to ascertain, the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, competitor or eligible; and all disclosures thereof shall be discontinued. And no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised against or in favor of any applicant, competitor, or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

5. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed or considered by the Commission, by any board of examiners or by any nominating or appointing officer.

6. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

7. A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the Civil Service Act shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed upon examination under the provisions of said Act.

8. No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copy of such reasons, notice and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office; and the reasons for any change in rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office.

### RULE III.

1. All that part of the executive civil service of the United States which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act shall be arranged in branches as follows: The departmental service, the custom house service, the postoffice service, the Government printing service and the internal revenue service.

2. The departmental service shall include officers and employees as follows, except those in the service of the Government printing office and in the service of the several custom houses, postoffices and internal revenue districts.

3. The custom house service shall include such officers and employees as have been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act who are serving in any custom district.

4. The postoffice service shall include

the officers and employees in any free delivery postoffice who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act. And whenever the free delivery system shall be established in any postoffice the Postmaster General shall at once notify the Commission of such establishment, and the officers and employees of said office shall be included within the classified service from the date of such establishment; and whenever, by order of the Postmaster General, any postoffice shall be consolidated with and made a part of a free delivery postoffice, the Postmaster General shall at once notify the Commission of such consolidation, and from the date of said order the employees of the office thus made a part of the free delivery office whose names appear on the roster of the Postoffice Department shall be employees of said free delivery office; and the person holding on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus made a part of said free delivery office may be made an employee in said free delivery office, and may, at the time of classification, be assigned to any position therein and given any appropriate designation which the Postmaster General may direct.

5. The Government printing service shall include the officers and employees in the Government printing office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act.

6. The internal revenue service shall include the officers and employees in any internal revenue district who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the Civil Service Act, and subject to the provisions of these rules.

7. All officers and employees who have heretofore been classified under the Civil Service Act shall be considered as still classified, and subject to the provisions of these rules.

### RULE IV.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the Civil Service Act, there shall be provided, to test fitness for admission to positions which have been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act, examinations of a practical and suitable character, involving such subjects and tests as the Commission may direct.

2. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from examination by the provisions of said Act or the rules made in pursuance thereof.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the Civil Service Act, the Commission shall appoint, from persons in the Government service, such boards of examiners as it may deem necessary. The members of said boards shall perform such duties as the Commission may direct in connection with examinations, appointments and promotions in any part of the service which has been or may hereafter be classified. The members of any board of examiners in the performance of their duties as such shall be under the direct and sole control and authority of the Commission. The duties performed by the members of any board of examiners in their capacity as such shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of said duties during the office

hours of said office. The members of any board of examiners shall not all be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

### RULE V.

1. Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make an application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, and accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.

2. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, unless the written consent of the head of the department under which said person is enlisted is filed with his application.

3. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who is physically disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his registration or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of an eligible from the service after his appointment.

4. No application for examination shall be accepted unless the applicant is within the age limitations fixed herein for entrance to the position to which he seeks to be appointed: Provided, That subject to the other conditions of these rules the application of any person whose claim of preference under the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes has been allowed by the Commission may be accepted without regard to his age. And provided further, That in case of positions for which no maximum age limitations are fixed herein the Commission, upon consultation with and approval of the proper head of Department or office, may, by regulation, determine the maximum age limitations and confine competition in examinations for such positions to persons within such limitations. The age limitations for the different branches of the service shall be as follows:

Departmental service: Page, messenger boy, apprentice, (other than apprentice in mints and assay offices) or student, . . . . . 18 20

Apprentice in mints and assay offices . . . . . 18 24

Printer's assistant and messenger . . . . . 18 No limit

Positions in the Railway Mail Service . . . . . 18 35

Distance and hospital stewards in the Marine Hospital Service and acting assistant engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service . . . . . 21 35

Min. Max. 18 20

18 24

18 No limit

18 35

21 35

21 35

Keeper, assistant keeper and officers of light ships in the Light House Service . . . . .	18	30
Cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service and aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey . . . . .	18	25
Surfman in the Life-saving Service . . . . .	18	25
Superintendent, physician, supervisor, day school inspector, disciplinarian, matron and assistant matron in the Indian Service; inspector or assistant inspector of hulls and inspector of boilers in the Steamboat Inspection Service . . . . .	25	35
Observer in the Weather Bureau Service . . . . .	18	30
All other positions . . . . .	20	No limit.

(The age limitation shall not apply in the case of the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school who applies for examination for the position of teacher or matron.)

Custom House Service:

All positions . . . . . 20 No limit.

Postoffice Service:

Letter carrier . . . . . 21 40

All other positions . . . . . 18 No limit.

Government Printing Service:

All positions (male) . . . . . 21 No limit.

All positions (female) . . . . . 18 No limit.

Internal Revenue Service:

All positions . . . . . 21 No limit.

5. No application shall be accepted for examination for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman or as apprentice and journeyman at said trade for such periods as the Commission may prescribe.

SHE NATURALLY THOUGHT SO.

Mrs. Hicken says she supposes the doctor knew what was the matter with Lizzie.

Maybe he did, and maybe he didn't. Now, let me have your ear for a quarter of a minute, as though you were a telephone, while I talk a suggestive truth into it.

Read any big medical book, intelligently and honestly written, and you will be astonished to find what a lot of diseases therein described are said to be "of unknown origin."

Therefore, the doctor might not have understood what ailed Lizzie Hicken, and no blame to him. As it was, he worked away at the symptoms (the outside presentments, you know) and trusted to luck for results. And he might have struck it right, but he did not, unfortunately; and it came to pass what Mrs. Hicken is going to tell us about.

It was in 1896 that the young girl began to suffer terribly with pains which, as she put it, "ran right through" her, particularly across the stomach and under the shoulder blades. A continuance of this so prostrated her that she would sometimes be laid up for a month or six weeks. We fancied it was rheumatism, yet it did not act quite like that complaint.

"She was also greatly troubled with a nasty cough that completely took the power out of her. I called upon the doctor with my daughter, and told him how she had been handled; and I suppose he knew what was the matter with her, but, at all events, I am certain his medicines did her no good.

"Then I bought her all sorts of cough medicines, but they had no more effect than if she had used so much water.

"By this time the poor girl could neither eat nor sleep, and you may be sure we were in great worryment and perplexity to know what to do.

However, I saw one of Mother Seigel's Syrup advertisements, and sent to the chemist for a bottle, and before she finished it I could see she was better. So we kept on giving her this remedy until she was completely cured.

"I have used the Syrup myself for indigestion, and it cured, after I had worn out a deal of other medicines to no purpose.

"I want to say, so strongly that there can be no doubt of my meaning, that the entire credit for Lizzie's recovery is due to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and also for my own.

"We both swear by it, and are seldom without a bottle in the house. I commend it to everybody."—Mrs. J. Hicken, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W., Nov. 27th, 1899.

## TROUBLES OF GEAR & LANSING

For weeks and months the firm of Gear & Lansing, promoters and extensive operators in real estate and stocks and bonds, has been reported shaky. A meeting of creditors some weeks ago gave the firm an extension of time, and yesterday another meeting was held to consider whether or not more time should be granted.

The meeting adjourned, and will come together later to hear a report from a special committee, of which W. O. Smith is chairman. One of the creditors said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that the firm had many good assets, but could not realize on them.

As an incident of the trouble the Bulletin Company, representing an asset of A. V. Gear's, has been incorporated.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Lansing, who is in no way responsible for the state of the firm's affairs. The trouble might have been avoided in a large degree if the senior member had not spent the time doing questionable politics, thus alienating the responsible classes and driving away trade, which ought to have been given to the conservation of Gear & Lansing's business. The hostile attitude of the leading business houses of Honolulu which compelled Mr. Gear to give up his plans last fall to secure a Republican nomination, undoubtedly reacted upon the firm. It is an illustration, of which the town may soon have another, of making business with politics.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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## A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most terrible agony; the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where I was treated for some time, but I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. I don't doubt that it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## Mills College

CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

## The Bank of Hawaii

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 4d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Cures Coughs.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—And Colds.

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POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Pulmonary

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED.—Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cleve-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, when I feared, would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the World.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

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